	risolvi le seguenti equazioni letterali intere	
1	$6x + a = 4$	$x = \dfrac{4-a}{6}$
2	$8x - 3b = 5b$	$x = b$
3	$5x + 9 = 13a$	$x = \dfrac{13a-9}{5}$
4	$4(x+b) - 6(x-b) = 0$	$x = 5b$
5	$6(x+3a) = 2(x+5a)$	$x = -2a$
6	$5x + 2(4a - 3x) = 7a$	$x = a$
7	$2(2x+3) = x + 5(x-2a) + 4$	$x = 5a + 1$
8	$5(a+3x) + 110a = 10(12a-3)$	$x = \dfrac{a}{3} - 2$
9	$3(2x+4) - 3(x-2b) = 2(9b-x) + x$	$x = 3b - 3$
10	$15(x+a-3) - 3(2a-5) = 3(x+2)$	$x = 3 - \dfrac{3a}{4}$
	discuti e risolvi le seguenti equazioni letterali intere	
11	$ax + a = 0$	$se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = -1$ $se\ a = 0\ \ indeterminata$
12	$a(x-2) = a$	$se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = 3$ $se\ a = 0\ \ indeterminata$
13	$ax = 2ab$	$se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = 2b$ $se\ a = 0\ \ indeterminata$
14	$bx = 3b^2$	$se\ b \neq 0\ \ x = 3b$ $se\ b = 0\ \ indeterminata$

15	$a(2x + 4) = 6$	se $a \neq 0$ $x = \dfrac{3}{a} - 2$ se $a = 0$ impossibile
16	$(a + 2)x = 7$	se $a \neq -2$ $x = \dfrac{7}{a + 2}$ se $a = -2$ impossibile
17	$ax = 8$	se $a \neq 0$ $x = \dfrac{8}{a}$ se $a = 0$ impossibile
18	$ax = a^2$	se $a \neq 0$ $x = a$ se $a = 0$ indeterminata
19	$4m^2 x = 4$	se $m \neq 0$ $x = \dfrac{1}{m^2}$ se $m = 0$ impossibile
20	$(a + 1)x = a$	se $a \neq -1$ $x = \dfrac{a}{a + 1}$ se $a = -1$ impossibile
21	$(a + 1)x = a^2 - 1$	se $a \neq -1$ $x = a - 1$ se $a = -1$ indeterminata
22	$(a - 3)x = a + 3$	se $a \neq 3$ $x = \dfrac{a + 3}{a - 3}$ se $a = 3$ impossibile
23	$(a + 1)x = a^3 + 1$	se $a \neq -1$ $x = a^2 - a + 1$ se $a = -1$ indeterminata
24	$(a - 3)x = a^2 - 9$	se $a \neq 3$ $x = a + 3$ se $a = 3$ indeterminata
25	$3(1 - b)x = b - 2$	se $b \neq 1$ $x = \dfrac{b - 2}{3(1 - b)}$ se $b = 1$ impossibile
26	$(a - 3)x = a^2 - 2a - 3$	se $a \neq 3$ $x = a + 1$ se $a = 3$ indeterminata
27	$(a - 2)x = 2(1 + a) - (a - 2)$	se $a \neq 2$ $x = \dfrac{4 + a}{a - 2}$ se $a = 2$ impossibile

28	$a(x + 2) - a = 2(a - x + 1)$	se $a \neq -2 \;\; x = 1$ se $a = -2$ indeterminata
29	$bx + 16 = b(x - 2)$	se $b \neq -8$ impossibile se $b = -8$ indeterminata
30	$(b^2 - 3b)x = b(b^2 - 9)$	se $b \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 3 \;\; x = b + 3$ se $b = 0 \vee b = 3$ indeterminata
31	$a(a^3 + x) = a^2 x + a^2$	se $a \neq 0 \wedge a \neq 1 \;\; x = a(a + 1)$ se $a = 0 \vee a = 1$ indeterminata
32	$(a^2 + 1)x = a - 1$	$x = \dfrac{a - 1}{a^2 + 1}$
33	$(a + 2)x = a^2 - 4$	se $a \neq -2 \;\; x = a - 2$ se $a = -2$ indeterminata
34	$(m - 2)(3m - 1)x = (m + 1)(1 - 3m)$	se $m \neq 2 \vee m \neq \dfrac{1}{3} \;\; x = \dfrac{m + 1}{2 - m}$ se $m = 2$ impossibile se $m = \dfrac{1}{3}$ indeterminata
35	$ax = 0$	se $a \neq 0 \;\; x = 0$ se $a = 0$ indeterminata
36	$(a^2 - 1)x = a + 1$	se $a \neq \pm 1 \;\; x = \dfrac{1}{a - 1}$ se $a = -1$ indeterminata se $a = +1$ impossibile
37	$(m^2 - m - 2)x = m^2 + 4m + 3$	se $m \neq 2 \vee m \neq -1 \;\; x = \dfrac{m + 3}{m - 2}$ se $m = -1$ indeterminata se $m = 2$ impossibile
38	$(a^2 - 4)x = a^2 + 4a + 4$	se $a \neq \pm 2 \;\; x = \dfrac{a + 2}{a - 2}$ se $a = -2$ indeterminata se $a = +2$ impossibile

39	$(m^2 + 2m - 3)x = m + 3$	$se\ m \neq 1 \vee m \neq -3\ \ x = \dfrac{1}{m-1}$ $se\ m = -3\ indeterminata$ $se\ m = 1\ impossibile$
40	$(a^2 - 9)x = a^3 - 3a^2$	$se\ a \neq \pm 3\ \ x = \dfrac{a^2}{a+3}$ $se\ a = -3\ impossibile$ $se\ a = 3\ indeterminata$
41	$(a^2 + 1)x = a^2 - 1$	$x = \dfrac{a^2 - 1}{a^2 + 1}$
42	$(a - b)x = 3$	$se\ a \neq b\ \ x = \dfrac{3}{a-b}$ $se\ a = b\ impossibile$
43	$abx = b$	$se\ a \neq b \wedge b \neq 0\ \ x = \dfrac{1}{a}$ $se\ a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0\ impossibile$ $se\ b = 0\ indeterminata$
44	$(a + 1)x = b$	$se\ a \neq -1\ \ x = \dfrac{b}{a+1}$ $se\ a = -1 \wedge b \neq 0\ impossibile$ $se\ a = -1 \wedge b = 0\ indeterminata$
45	$ax = b + 1$	$se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = \dfrac{b+1}{a}$ $se\ a = 0 \wedge b \neq -1\ impossibile$ $se\ a = 0 \wedge b = -1\ indeterminata$
46	$(a + b)x = b - 1$	$se\ a \neq -b\ \ x = \dfrac{b-1}{a+b}$ $se\ a = -b \wedge b \neq 1\ impossibile$ $se\ a = -b \wedge b = 1\ indeterminata$
47	$(1 - a)x = b - 2$	$se\ a \neq 1\ \ x = \dfrac{b-2}{1-a}$ $se\ a = 1 \wedge b \neq 2\ impossibile$ $se\ a = 1 \wedge b = 2\ indeterminata$

Equazioni letterali di primo grado

48	$(a - b)x = a + b$	$se\ a \neq b\ \ x = \dfrac{a + b}{a - b}$ $se\ a = b \land b \neq 0\ impossibile$ $se\ a = b = 0\ indeterminata$
49	$(a - 2b)x = 2b(a - 1)$	$se\ a \neq 2b\ \ x = \dfrac{2b(a - 1)}{a - 2b}$ $se\ a = 2b \land b \neq 0\ \land a \neq 1\ impossibile$ $se\ a = 2b \land b = \dfrac{1}{2}\ indeterminata$ $se\ a = 2b \land b \neq \dfrac{1}{2}\ impossibile$ $se\ a = 2b \land b = 0\ indeterminata$
50	$b(2b + a)x = b^2$	$se\ b \neq 0 \land a \neq -2b\ \ x = \dfrac{b}{2b + a}$ $se\ b \neq 0 \land a = -2b\ impossibile$ $se\ b = 0\ indeterminata$
51	$(a + b)^2 x = 2(a^2 - b^2)$	$se\ a \neq -b\ \ x = \dfrac{2(a - b)}{a + b}$ $se\ a = -b\ indeterminata$
52	$ax - 2(x + a) = 2(a - x)$	$se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = 4$ $se\ a = 0\ indeterminata$
53	$a(x + 1) = (2 - a)x$	$se\ a \neq 1\ \ x = \dfrac{a}{2(1 - a)}$ $se\ a = 1\ impossibile$
54	$a^2 x - 1 = a^2 - a - x$	$x = \dfrac{a^2 - a + 1}{a^2 + 1}$
55	$x^2 - a^2 - (x + a)^2 = 1$	$se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = -\dfrac{2a^2 + 1}{2a}$ $se\ a = 0\ impossibile$
56	$my + 4 = 2y + m^2$	$se\ m \neq 2\ \ y = m + 2$ $se\ m = 2\ indeterminata$

57	$b^2(x-1) = 3(b+2x) - bx$	se $b \neq 2 \vee b \neq -3$ $x = \dfrac{b}{b-2}$ se $b = -3$ indeterminata se $b = 2$ impossibile
58	$a(y+2) + 2 = (a+1)^2 + y$	$a \neq 1$ $y = a+1$ se $a = 1$ indeterminata
59	$a(y-a-1) = 3a + 2(2-y)$	se $a \neq -2$ $y = a+2$ se $a = -2$ indeterminata
60	$bx + 7b = ax + 2b$	se $a \neq b$ $x = \dfrac{5b}{a-b}$ se $a = b \wedge b \neq 0$ impossibile se $a = b = 0$ indeterminata
61	$2(y - 3b) - y = -2(b+y)$	$y = \dfrac{4}{3}b$
62	$a(x-a-1) - 2(x-3) + 2bx(x-1) = 3bx^2 - bx(2+x)$	se $a \neq 2$ $x = a+3$ se $a = 2$ indeterminata
63	$(2-a)x = a-2$	se $a \neq 2$ $x = -1$ se $a = 2$ indeterminata
64	$(a^2 - 9)x = a^2 + 2a - 3$	se $a \neq \pm 3$ $x = \dfrac{a-1}{a-3}$ se $a = 3$ impossibile se $a = -3$ indeterminata
65	$(a^2 + a - 2)x = a^2 - a - 6$	se $a \neq 1 \vee a \neq -2$ $x = \dfrac{a-3}{a-1}$ se $a = -2$ indeterminata se $a = 1$ impossibile
66	$(1+a)x = b+2$	se $a \neq -1$ $x = \dfrac{b+2}{a+1}$ se $a = -1 \wedge b = -2$ indeterminata se $a = -1 \wedge b \neq -2$ impossibile

67	$b(x - 4b) - a(x - 4a) = 0$	$se\ a \neq b\ \ x = 4(a+b)$ $se\ a = b\ indeterminata$
68	$(a - b + 2)x = b(b - x) + 2x - a^2$	$se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = \dfrac{b^2 - a^2}{a}$ $se\ a = 0 \wedge b = 0\ indeterminata$ $se\ a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0\ impossibile$
69	$abx\left(\dfrac{1}{2}a + 1\right) = a^2$	$se\ a \neq 0 \wedge a \neq -2 \wedge b \neq 0\ \ x = \dfrac{2a}{b(a+2)}$ $se\ a = 0\ indeterminata$ $se\ a = -2\ impossibile$ $se\ a \neq 0 \wedge b = 0\ impossibile$
70	$(2a - b)x + b = a(2 + x)$	$se\ a \neq b\ \ x = \dfrac{2a - b}{a - b}$ $se\ a = b\ impossibile$
71	$ax + 1 - a^2 = x$	$se\ a \neq 1\ \ x = a + 1$ $se\ a = 1\ indeterminata$
72	$a^2(x - 1) + b^2 = 2abx - b^2x$	$se\ a \neq b\ \ x = \dfrac{a + b}{a - b}$ $se\ a = b\ indeterminata$
73	$a^2(a - x) - b^2(b + x) = abx$	$se\ a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0\ \ x = a - b$ $se\ a = b = 0\ indeterminata$

74	$2a^2x - a^2(x+3) = a^2(a-3)$	$se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = a$ $se\ a = 0\ \ indeterminata$
75	$(2x+a)^2 - 4a(x+a) = x(4x-3a)$	$se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = a$ $se\ a = 0\ \ indeterminata$
76	$(3x-5a)^2 - (x-5a)(3x-2a) = 9a^2 + 6x(x-2a)$	$se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = 6a$ $se\ a = 0\ \ indeterminata$
77	$3x^2 - (x-a)(3x-4a) = 4a^2 + 3ax$	$se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = 2a$ $se\ a = 0\ \ indeterminata$
78	$a(x-a) + b(x-2a) - b^2 = 0$	$se\ a \neq b\ \ x = a+b$ $se\ a = b\ \ indeterminata$
79	$2a^2b - (a-b)x = 2b(b^2 + 2a^2) - (a+b)x$	$se\ b \neq 0\ \ x = a^2 + b^2$ $se\ b = 0\ \ indeterminata$
80	$ax - a = 2bx + 4b$	$se\ a \neq 2b\ \ x = \dfrac{a+4b}{a-2b}$ $se\ a = 2b\ \ impossibile$
81	$x(a-2b) = (a-2b)^2$	$se\ a \neq 2b\ \ x = a-2b$ $se\ a = 2b\ \ indeterminata$

82	$(x - b)(x + b) - (x - a)(x + a) + bx = ax$	se $a \neq b$ $x = a + b$ se $a = b$ indeterminata
83	$(x - b)^2 - (x - a)^2 = a^2 - b^2$	se $a \neq b$ $x = a + b$ se $a = b$ indeterminata
84	$a(a - x) - b(x - b) = (a - b)^2$	se $a \neq -b$ $x = \dfrac{2ab}{a + b}$ se $a = -b \neq 0$ impossibile per $a = b = 0$ indeterminata
85	$(a - 1)x = a^2 - a$	se $a \neq 1$ $x = a$ se $a = 1$ indeterminata
86	$(2a + 1)x = a$	se $a \neq -\dfrac{1}{2}$ $x = \dfrac{a}{2a + 1}$ se $a = -\dfrac{1}{2}$ impossibile
87	$(2a - 1)x = a + 3$	se $a \neq \dfrac{1}{2}$ $x = \dfrac{a + 3}{2a - 1}$ se $a = \dfrac{1}{2}$ impossibile
88	$(1 + a)x = a(2x + 2a + 1) - 2a^2$	se $a \neq 1$ $x = \dfrac{a}{1 - a}$ se $a = 1$ impossibile
89	$a^3 - x - a^2x = 1 + ax$	$x = a - 1$
90	$3ax + a = 2a^2 - 3a$	se $a \neq 0$ $x = \dfrac{2}{3}(a - 2)$ se $a = 0$ indeterminata
91	$6 + (a^2 + 1)x = (a^2 + 1)^2 - 2(a^2 - 2)$	$x = a^2 - 1$

92	$(2a - x)x = 4ax + (2a - x^2)$	$se \ a \neq 0 \ \ x = -1$ $se \ a = 0 \ \ indeterminata$
93	$bx(b^2 + 1) - (bx - 1)(b^2 - 1) = 2b^2$	$se \ b \neq 0 \ \ x = \dfrac{1 + b^2}{2b}$ $se \ b = 0 \ \ impossibile$

discuti e risolvi le seguenti equazioni letterali intere con parte letterale al denominatore

94	$\dfrac{3}{a} - \dfrac{x + 2}{2} = 0$	$C.E. \ \ a \neq 0$ $x = \dfrac{6 - 2a}{a}$
95	$\dfrac{1 + x}{3} = \dfrac{3}{a}$	$C.E. \ \ a \neq 0$ $x = \dfrac{9 - a}{a}$
96	$\dfrac{2x - 1}{3b} - \dfrac{2}{b} = -\dfrac{x}{3}$	$C.E. \ \ b \neq 0$ $se \ b = -2 \ \ impossibile$ $b \neq -2 \ \ x = \dfrac{7}{2 + b}$
97	$\dfrac{1 - bx}{b} - x + \dfrac{x}{2} = 0$	$C.E. \ \ b \neq 0$ $x = \dfrac{2}{3b}$
98	$1 + \dfrac{x}{a} = x + 2$	$C.E. \ \ a \neq 0$ $se \ a = 1 \ \ impossibile$ $se \ a \neq 1 \ \ x = \dfrac{a}{1 - a}$
99	$\dfrac{2(2 - x)}{b} = b - x$	$C.E. \ \ b \neq 0$ $se \ b = 2 \ \ indeterminata$ $b \neq 2 \ \ x = b + 2$
100	$\dfrac{x - 1}{a} - \dfrac{x}{4} = -\left(\dfrac{2x + 3}{4a}\right)$	$C.E. \ \ a \neq 0$ $se \ a = 6 : impossibile$ $se \ a \neq 6 \ \ x = \dfrac{1}{6 - a}$
101	$\dfrac{2x}{1 + a} - \dfrac{x + 5}{3} = -1 + \dfrac{a}{1 + a}$	$C.E. \ \ a \neq -1$ $se \ a = 5 \ \ impossibile$ $a \neq 5 \ \ x = \dfrac{5a + 2}{5 - a}$

102	$$\frac{7x + x^2}{(3a + 5)(a - 2)} = \frac{1}{a - 2} - \frac{9 - (x + 3)^2}{(3a + 5)(a - 2)}$$	$C.E.\ a \neq 2\ \ a \neq -\dfrac{5}{3}$ $x = 3a + 5$
103	$$\frac{5 - 3x}{a - 4} + \frac{3x + 1}{a + 4} = \frac{2x + 16a}{a^2 - 16}$$	$C.E.\ a \neq \pm 4$ $x = \dfrac{8 - 5a}{13}$
104	$$1 - \frac{x}{b - 1} = \frac{x - 1}{b + 1}$$	$C.E.\ b \neq \pm 1$ $se\ b = 0\ impossibile$ $se\ b \neq 0\ \ x = \dfrac{b^2 + b - 2}{2b}$
105	$$\frac{x + 2a}{2b} = \frac{2b - x}{2a}$$	$C.E.\ a \neq 0\ \ b \neq 0$ $se\ a = -b\ indeterminata$ $se\ a \neq -b\ \ x = 2(b - a)$
106	$$\frac{2a + bx}{b^2 + 2b + 1} = \frac{2a + bx}{b^2 + 2b + 1} + \frac{6ax + b - 1}{b + 1}$$	$C.E.\ b \neq -1$ $se\ a = 0\ impossibile$ $se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = \dfrac{1 - b}{6a}$
107	$$\frac{2x(b - a)}{a} = \frac{x}{b} - \frac{x(ab + a) - 3}{ab}$$	$C.E.\ a \neq 0\ \ b \neq 0$ $se\ a = 2b\ impossibile$ $se\ a \neq 2b\ \ x = \dfrac{3}{b(2b - a)}$
108	$$\frac{1}{b^2 - 4a^2} + \frac{x}{2a + b} = \frac{x}{b - 2a}$$	$C.E.\ a \neq \pm\dfrac{b}{2}$ $se\ a = 0: impossibile$ $se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = \dfrac{1}{4a}$
109	$$\frac{x + 2b}{a + 2b} + \frac{x - 2b}{a - 2b} = \frac{x - 2a}{a} + 3$$	$C.E.\ a \neq \pm 2b$ $se\ a = 0\ impossibile$ $se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = a$
110	$$\frac{2 - bx}{b^3 - 1} = \frac{1}{b^2 + b + 1} + \frac{x - 1}{1 - b}$$	$C.E.\ b \neq 1$ $x = \dfrac{b^2 + 2b - 2}{b^2 + 1}$

111	$$\frac{2(a-x)}{b-a} = \frac{x+a}{a+b} + \frac{x+b}{a-b} - \frac{x-b}{a+b}$$	$C.E.\ b \neq \pm a$ $x = 3a$
112	$$\frac{x-a}{1-ab} + \frac{x+a}{1+ab} - \frac{1}{b} = 0$$	$C.E.\ a \neq \pm\frac{1}{b}$ $x = \frac{1+a^2b^2}{2b}$
113	$$\frac{x}{3(a-1)} = \frac{a}{a+3b} + \frac{3b}{a+3b}$$	$C.E.\ a \neq 1\ \ a \neq -3b$ $x = 3(a-1)$
114	$$\frac{x-a}{b} + \frac{x-b}{a} = 2$$	$C.E.\ a \neq 0\ \ b \neq 0$ $se\ a = -b\ indeterminata$ $se\ a \neq -b\ \ x = a+b$
115	$$\frac{x-a-3b}{a} + \frac{x-4b}{b} = \frac{2a}{b}$$	$C.E.\ a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0$ $se\ a = -b\ indeterminata$ $se\ a \neq -b\ \ x = 2a+3b$
116	$$\frac{3x-3a+5b}{2b} + \frac{3x-a+3b}{2a} - 2 = 0$$	$C.E.\ a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0$ $se\ a \neq -b\ \ x = a-b$
117	$$\frac{2x-b}{b} + \frac{b+x}{a} - \frac{2a^2+b^2}{ab} = 0$$	$C.E.\ a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0$ $se\ a = -\frac{b}{2}\ indeterminata$ $se\ a \neq -\frac{b}{2}\ \ x = a$
118	$$\frac{6a+x}{4a} - \frac{x-4b}{3b} - \frac{b+6a}{4a} = 1$$	$C.E.\ a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0$ $se\ a = \frac{3}{4}b\ indeterminata$ $se\ a \neq \frac{3}{4}b\ \ x = b$
119	$$\frac{x+a}{a+1} - \frac{x-a}{a-1} = \frac{3(x-a^2)}{a^2-1}$$	$C.E.\ a \neq \pm 1$ $x = a^2$

120	$\dfrac{x+1}{1-a} - \dfrac{x+1}{1+a} = \dfrac{a(x-a)}{1-a} - \dfrac{x-a}{1+a}$	$C.E.\ a \neq \pm 1$ $x = \dfrac{a(a+1)}{a-1}$
121	$\dfrac{ax}{a^2-1} - \dfrac{ax-1}{a^2+1} - \dfrac{2a^2}{a^4-1} = 0$	$C.E.\ a \neq \pm 1$ $se\ a = 0\ impossibile$ $se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = \dfrac{a^2+1}{2a}$
122	$\dfrac{abx+b^3}{a^4+ab^3} + \dfrac{a-3b}{3a^2+3ab} = \dfrac{x}{3a^2-3ab+3b^2}$	$C.E.\ a \neq -b\ a \neq 0$ $se\ a = 2b\ indeterminata$ $se\ a \neq 2b\ b \neq 0\ x = a - 2b$
123	$\left(\dfrac{\dfrac{bx}{b^2-9}}{\dfrac{a-3}{b+3}} - \dfrac{bx}{9-3a-3b+ab} \right) \dfrac{a-3}{2} = 0$	$C.E.\ a \neq 3 \wedge b \neq \pm 3$ $indeterminata$

discuti e risolvi le seguenti equazioni letterali frazionarie		
124	$\dfrac{x-a}{x} = a$	$C.E.\ x \neq 0$ $se\ a = 0 \vee a = 1\ impossibile$ $se\ a \neq 0 \wedge a \neq 1\ \ x = \dfrac{a}{1-a}$
125	$\dfrac{1}{x} = \dfrac{b}{b^2+1}$	$C.E.\ x \neq 0$ $se\ b = 0\ \ impossibile$ $se\ b \neq 0\ \ x = \dfrac{b^2+1}{b}$
126	$\dfrac{a^2x+2}{2a+x} = 1$	$C.E.\ x \neq -2a$ $se\ a \neq \pm 1\ \ x = \dfrac{2}{a+1}$ $se\ a = 1\ indeterminata$ $se\ a = -1\ impossibile$
127	$\dfrac{x-a}{1+ax} = 4$	$C.E.\ x \neq -\dfrac{1}{a}$ $se\ a \neq \dfrac{1}{4}\ \ x = \dfrac{a+4}{1-4a}$ $se\ a = \dfrac{1}{4}\ impossibile$
128	$\dfrac{3x^2}{x^2-a^2} + \dfrac{x-a}{x+a} - \dfrac{x+a}{x-a} = 3$	$C.E.\ x \neq \pm a$ $se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = \dfrac{3}{4}a$ $se\ a = 0\ impossibile$

129	$\dfrac{a-b}{x+b} + \dfrac{2b(a-2b)}{x^2-b^2} = \dfrac{a+b}{x-b}$	$\pm b$ $se\ b \neq 0\ \ x = -2b$ $se\ b = 0\ impossibile$
130	$\dfrac{ax}{2-x} - \dfrac{2}{2-x} = -1$	$C.E.\ x \neq 2$ $se\ a = 1\ indeterminata$ $se\ a \neq 1\ \ x = 0$
131	$\dfrac{2b}{x-1} = \dfrac{bx}{x^2-2x+1}$	$C.E.\ x \neq 1$ $se\ b = 0\ indeterminata$ $se\ b \neq 0\ \ x = 2$
132	$\dfrac{3x+2a}{3x} = \dfrac{7x+3a}{2x}$	$C.E.\ x \neq 0$ $se\ a = 0\ \ impossibile$ $se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = -\dfrac{1}{3}a$
133	$\dfrac{x^2}{x^2-a^2} = \dfrac{x}{x-a} - \dfrac{a}{x-a}$	$C.E.\ x \neq \pm a$ $se\ a = 0\ \ indeterminata$ $se\ a \neq\ \ impossibile$
134	$\dfrac{x}{x-2b} + \dfrac{2b}{x+2b} = \dfrac{x^2}{x^2-4b^2}$	$C.E.\ x \neq \pm 2b$ $se\ b = 0\ \ indeterminata$ $se\ b \neq 0\ \ x = b$
135	$\dfrac{2b+2}{b-1} = \dfrac{b-2}{x} + \dfrac{1-2b}{x}$	$C.E.\ x \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 1$ $se\ b = -1\ indeterminata$ $se\ b \neq \pm 1\ \ x = \dfrac{1-b}{2}$
136	$\dfrac{5(ax-x)+5x}{4x^2-a^2} = \dfrac{2}{2x+a} + \dfrac{3}{2x+a}$	$C.E.\ x \neq \pm\dfrac{1}{2}a$ $se\ a = 2\ impossibile$ $se\ a \neq 0 \wedge a \neq 2\ \ x = \dfrac{a}{5(2-a)}$
137	$\dfrac{2a}{a+2} - \dfrac{a-1}{x-1} = \dfrac{3a+1}{x-1}$	$C.E.\ x \neq 0\ x \neq -2$ $se\ a = 0\ \ indeterminata$ $se\ a \neq 0\ \ x = 2a+5$

138	$\left(a - \dfrac{a}{ax+1}\right) : \left(1 + \dfrac{a}{ax+1}\right) = 1 + a$	$C.E. \ x \neq -\dfrac{1}{a} \quad x \neq -\dfrac{a+1}{a} \wedge a \neq 0$ $x = -\dfrac{(a+1)^2}{a}$
139	$\dfrac{a + b + (x+3)^2}{x^2 + 8} - 1 = \dfrac{ab}{ab(x^2+8)}$	$C.E. \ a \neq 0 \ \wedge \ b \neq 0$ $x = -\dfrac{a+b}{6}$
140	$\dfrac{ab + x + a + bx}{x - a - ab + bx} : \left(\dfrac{x+a}{x-a} - \dfrac{x-a}{x+a}\right) = \dfrac{x}{4a}$	$C.E. \ x \neq \pm a \wedge b \neq -1 \wedge a \neq 0$ $x = -\dfrac{a}{2}$